# GILROY REPLIES TO HEWITT.

THE MATOR'S OBJECTIONS TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BILL. Proposition That Smarks of Possition and Sactalism - Probable Cost of the Enterprise - Mr. Henry S. Sections's Opinion on the Bill's Constitutionality

Maror Gilroy makes public the following reely to ex-Mayor Hewitt's criticism upon his recent letter to Lieut. Gov. Sheehan condemning the Chamber of Commerce Rapid Transit bill: | have read carefully ex-Mayor Hewitt's leter in reference to the Chamber of Commerce Papid Transit bill, and can see nothing in it to change the views which I have felt it to be my duty to place on record. That this expression of my views will affect the course of regislation is hardly to be expected under the circumstances. I am sure, however, that they will be interesting to look back upon, when the questions that are treated now as of the future shall have become the questions of the present. As to aspersions on my motives from sewspapers and others, I beg to state that will not be deterred from performing what I enceive to be my public duty by insiguations

or sanders from any source. Ir. Hewi't says that I have overlooked entirely the revenues of the sinking fund. He mistagen. The revenues of the sinking and were not overlooked in my review of the situation. They were not mentioned because ther are pledged by law to the redemption of the city debt, and cannot be used for public incrovements of any kind. Mr. Hewitt is therefore, in error in the following statement:

During the last ten years this fund alone has been sufficient to provide nearly \$80,000 -(i.e., out of which have been paid the enormous expenditures for new parks, the new Croton Aqueduct, new schools, new docks, new armories, new Criminal Court House, and, in fact, he innumberable additions to the public property during the last ten years."

As a matter of fact, all the above were paid fer out of the proceeds of the sale of bonds, and not out of the sinking fund. In my letter I referred to the net debt, and refrained from complicating the statement of the question by mention of the sinking fund. Issues of bonds inder the provisions of law in some years equalled, and in some years exceeded, the revenues of the sinking fund; but the general average of those issues has been such that there was a gradual reduction of the city debt up to 1850, when it reached its lowest point of \$10,715,653. Since that time, owing to the vigorous prosecution of public improvements and the purchase of large areas for parks, the debt has increased, until to-day it is overone hundred million dollars, notwithstanding the increased revenues of the sinking fund.

If we are to use the revenues of the sinking fund out of which to construct a rapid transit railroad or sell bonds to an amount equal to such revenues, as well as use up the faration permitted by the increase is the assessable valuation, nothing can be clearer than that we would be burning the candle at both ends. We would be making no provision whatever for the future liquidation of our indebtedness. up to 1880, when it reached its lowest point of

debtedness.

Mr. Hewitt lays particular stress on the fact that the city debt has not been materially increased for some years, but has in fact, decreased since 1875, when it amounted to nearly one hundred and twenty million delcreased since 1879, when it amounted to nearly one hundred and twenty million dollars, but he makes no reference to the continued increase since 1886. Perhaps it would be well at this time to point out where the tax increment went that would have naturally resulted from the increased valuations of taxable real estate since 187th. In that year the assessed valuation of taxable real estate was \$492.428,165, and the tax rate \$2.80. In 1895 this valuation was \$1.555.832,368. At the rate of taxation which obtained in 1875 the amount raised upon this valuation would be \$43,752,367. The present rate of taxation is \$1.85. In will thus he seen that the people were taxed \$1.305,15. less in 1895, at the existing rate, than they would have been had the tax rate of 1875 prevailed. Thus it is seen that the increased valuation has inured to the benefit of the property owners and made the decreased tax rate possible.

possible.
the same time I may say that, contrary to At the same time I may say that, contrary to the general impression, the expenses of the city towernment have not materially increased since 1878, although the bopulation has increased, according to the State enumerations of 1875 and 1882, from 1.041,889 to 1.801,689. The appropriation for the expenses of the city Government in 1875 was \$89,174,472. That amount has never been exceeded since, except in the vests 1885 and 1894. The increased assessable valuations of reni estate have, herefore, neen made the basis of a reduction of the rate and of the relief of the tax payers from hurdenome taxation. In this way therefore have need reduced in nineteen years from \$2.54 to \$1.82. It is now gravely proposed to spend for the construction of a rapid transit road not only the revenues of the city, which are pledged for the redemption of the city debt, the possible taxes raised on the future possible increase taxication, but also to increase to an unknown

come a thoroughly paternal mubleipality. I am rather surprised to see Mr. Hewitt and the New York Chamber of Commerce endorsing a proposition that smacks so much of populism

proposition that smacks so much of populism and socialism.

It is again asserted that the cost will not exceed the amount of \$500.000,000 mentioned in the proposed act. I have the opinions of extert engineers, of members of the present lapid Transit Commission, and even of the entieman who is reported to have drawn the chamber of Commerce act, that the cost of construction will reach \$100.000,000.000. Of course, if the municipality emberks in the enterprise and spends the \$50.000,000 provided for in the act, it will be obliged to complete the work, let the cost be what it mar.

Section 11 of article 8 of the Constitution of the State of New York provides as follows:

No county, city, town, or village shall heresfire give any money or property, or loan its money or credit, to or in aid of any individual association or corporation, or become directly

after give any money or property, or loan its money or credit, to or in all of any individual association or corporation, or become directly rindirectly the owner of any stocks or bonds of any association or corporation, nor shall any such county, city, town, or village be allowed to insur any indebtedness except for county, city, town, or village burposes. I submit that any unprejudicest person will construct this to be a prohibition of the plan proposed. I believe that both the proposed acts are plain violations or evasions of the spirit, at least, of a wise and prudent provision of the constitution, and if enacted into law, either act will establish a precedent fraught with the greatest danger to the future flanner al stability of our city. So believing, it is my ality to place on record my protest against studiegislation. Those, F. Gilkov, Mayor. Ex-torporation Counsel Henry E. Beskman has given in the form of a letter to Senator be become further as the proportion of public money for the construction of a rapid transit system. In recity to Mayor dilipply assection that the hamber of Commerce bill involves a violation of refered to the Constitution. If Beskman says:

The answer to the point raised is that neither in its letter or spirit does the Chamber of Lommerce will provide that the city of New

neither in its letter or spirit does the Chamber of tom merce bill provide that the city of New York shall give its money or property, or lead its money or eredit to er in aid of any individual, association, or corporation. The work which the till in question intends to authorize is purely and simply a public work. The city robestness the road and pays its money for that construction. The party with whom it contracts is simply its agent for that purpose. It might with equal force be claimed that lecause the city makes a contract to pave a street and issues its bonds for the furpose of paying the contractor for his work the legislation which authorizes the work comes within the constitutional promition. The bill in question explicitly declares the road so constructed shall be the properties the road so constructed shall be the properties of the contractor for his work, and all the proceeds had by the Comptroller, and the proceeds paid to the contractor for his work, and all the proceeds paid to the contractor for his work, and all the process that the road embrace the ordinary and customary methods by which great public undertakings have from the lower than any decausing for the construction and operation of the road embrace the ordinary and customary methods by which great public undertakings have from the immemorial been accomplished. They are married estails of the main object of the lit which is municipal ownership and commend of the rapid transit existent of the city. The proposed appointment of the first ownership and commissioners by the bill has a precedent, Mr. less man as as in the appointment of the contral estates of that act was approved by the Court er in its letter or spirit does the Chamber singeres till provide that the city of New

Mr. Feetman discusses at length the finan-cial ability of the city to undertake the enter-brise. We find " he says, " the bugbear of

An ordinary detective in fiction has little straction for a woman; but every woman is in our with Shericek Holmes. Send to Lovell, torrell d Co.'s for Coman Doyle's. The Sign of the Yout."—Adv.

constitutional limitation in full retreat even in the face of extraordinary expenditures. The fact is this question is not, and never has been, a factor of any practical value is considering any public improvement, however magnificent might be the scale of expense. Money expended in needed public improvements instantly creates more than its equivalent in additional taxable values, and at once increases the credit and sources of revenue of the city and benefits the taxpayer. The way to avoid the constitutional limit is to spend liberally for needed public improvements, which stimulate real extate values. This is one of the secrets of the expanding constitutional margin associated with great expenditure.

I think it is apparent that we may safely undertake to spend fifty millions or even one hundred millions on rapid transit within the period it would take to do it without apprehension of being brought to a hait by the Constitution, or even approaching the limit it has marked. In fact, it may be regarded as certain that the enormous increase in real estate values, especially in the northern part of the city, which would accompany the construction of the road, would soon equal the amount of outlay."

#### NO COMPROMISE.

Mr. Storer, Who Wants a Popular Vate, Can't Produce His Labor Organizations,

There was another rapid transit conference at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday morning. Those present included President Smith of the Chamber, Abram S. Hewitt, Alexander E. Orr. ex-Corporation Counsel Beekman. James McCreery, Assemblyman Butts, and Charles E. Stover. The object of the conference was to effect a compromise between the Butts bill and the Chamber of Commerce bill. The meeting lasted nearly two hours, but nothing was accomplished.

Most of the time was occupied by Mr. Stover, who says he represents the labor organizations and who is opposed to the Chamber's bill. He refused to accept any bill that did not submit the rapid transit question to a vote of the people. The matter of Commissioners, he said, was of no importance to the trades unions. They would accept a bill that

trades unions. They would accept a bill that named the Commissioners, provided the measure also contained the referendum clause. The Chamber of Commerce representatives refused to recede from their position, and there the matter ends.

Mr. Stover first asserted that he represented several thousand labor organizations, but later reduced this number to 100. Mr. Hewitt asked him if a conference could not be arranged with representatives of these organizations, that the Chambers bill might be fully explained to them, but Mr. Stover would consent to no such arrangement. He represents no labor organizations, and so he could not arrange a conference. The Chadwick Pitteen Puzzie Club is his only background.

By a vote of 21 to 61 the members of the Mechanics and Traders Exchange. 2rd-Fourth avenue, appointed a committee resterday to visit Albany and isy before the two branches of the Legislature a resolution favoring the between the clocks viaduet plan in preference to the systems embodied in either of the bills now under discussion.

#### GOF. FLOWER'S PETOES.

These Two Are of Particular Interest to the People of This Town. ALBANY, April 16.-Gov. Flower has vetoed Assemblyman Sheffield's hill, authorizing the procuring of new grounds and the erection thereon of buildings for the use of the College of the City of New York. In his veto the Gov-

ernor says: cipie of home rule that has pessed the Legislature in many years. Etils have occasionally been passed which restricted the powers of municipalities, which felated on them officers not of their own choosing, or which improperly interfered with local authorities in the discharge of the r official duties; but of all bills directed against local self-government none embodies so tyranuical au exercise of legislative power, none is municipalities, none is so direct and uncasted for an invasion of home rule, as that which arbitrarily in-flicts upon a municipality a burden of taxation for local purposes against the will of the municipality as expressed through the people, or through the officers who are endowed by the people with the authority to

cise of legislative power to compet the taxing author ties of New York city to add at least \$1,175,000 to the so long as the principle of self government is a funda-

mental feature of our political system.

It does not relieve the iniquity of this mandatery legislation that the purpose sought to be accomplished in aid of a worthy institution is laudable, or that it is supported by many prominent citizens of New York, including many who have been complicathe bill's mandatory character. But it would be disthe bill's mandatory character. But it would be dis-courseous to the Legislature to assume that its mem-bers did not comprehend the mature of the bill, eval-wers not the comirary assumption proven by the fact of the mill tening resilied at my suggestion to have its provisions make permissive and its being returned to the again without change. This hashedness upon a measure so arbitrary and so unjust in form makes

calcation, but also to increase to an unknown extent the rate of taxation for the same purchase. This, too, when the general improvement in the financial and industrial conditions in the caterprise.

Belevance is made by Mr. Hewitt to an article published by me in the North American, active on the wealth of New York. This is entirely foreign to the matter under discussion. The objection made to the bill is that it is unconstitutional, because the expenditure authorized by it would exceed the 10 per cent. The objection made to the bill is that it is unconstitutional, because the expenditure authorized by it would exceed the 10 per cent. Industrial of indebtedness wisely prescribed by the Constitution, and prescribed, in my judgment, against just such contingencies as the freent. The city is pressessed of great wealth, but that furnishes no reason why she should enter upon enterphises which are the legitimate field for private capital and trivate energy. This scheme liberried out will be the entering wedge, after which the city may be expected to purchase all the surface railroads ferries, &c., and become a thoroughly paternal mubilelpenity. If my respect to the city of the come a thoroughly paternal mubilelpenity. If my respect to the city of the come a thoroughly paternal mubilelpenity. If my respect to the city of the bulk and the surface railroads ferries, &c., and become a thoroughly paternal mubilelpenity. If my respect to the city of the come a thoroughly paternal mubilelpenity. If my respect to the city of the come a thoroughly paternal mubilelpenity. If my respect to the city of the city of the city is presented to be purchased.

Gov. Flower has also vetned Senator Cantor's

Gov. Flower has also vetned Senator Cantor's bill providing for a nautical school for the State of New York, and to merge therein the present nautical school for the State nautical school for the State nautical school for the State and to merge therein the present nautical school maintained by the Board of Education of the city of New York. In his vato the Governor says:

This bill creates another State Board and fastens upon the State an adoltined annual sate states and the state of a state of independent the school and the state of a state of the state. The tenth of the state of th Their califfacts out of this bill, therefore, would naint. The chartis-out of this bill, therefore, would near a continuous drain on the reals. Freasury for a continuous brain on the reals. The bull is further objectionable in that feature which makes administed to the school depend upon petitical influence, for under its protations no pupil is eighbig to the achool theirs he is recommended by some beautiful of Assemblyman. This would introduce at once into the achool the weart feature of walls called "the modification," It would seem as if here was a particularly great the school opportunity for the application of the marrie stool opportunity for the application of the marrie acts, i.e. administration oughly is all means to be by competitive examination. Then the privileges would be open to all who were worthy to enter, and weight not be consided to the political or personal tavorties of legislators.

SOUTH BROOKLYN TERMINAL ROAD.

Its Application for a Franchise to Be Approved by the Brooklyn Alderm n. At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen next Monday a report will be presented from the Salirond Committee in favor of granting the application of the South Brooklyn and Terminal Company for a tranchise to extend its tracks through the Twentysixth ward.

It is the ultimate intention of the company to extend its system all over Long Island, the main station to be in the neighborhood of the Thirty-ninth street ferry. The Aldermen are likely to adopt the report of the Railroad Committee with practical unanimity.

Brookiyn is to have a little breathing spot right in the heart of the town. About two years ago, the city purchased the big plot of years ago, the city purchased the dig plot of ground in Joralemon street, opposite the City Hall where the Dutch church was located, as a site for a new municipal building. As there has been no money available for the greation of such a building, the property has been fenced in. City Works Commissioner White and Park Commissioner builder now propose to have the ground sodded and laid out as a park.

THE EIGHT HOURS DAY.

RESULTS OF AN EXPERIMENT MADE AT THE SALFORD IRON WORKS.

A Slight Increase in the Cost of the Product of Bay's Work, but a Reduction in that of Piecewara. The Experiment is Satisfactory So Par, but Not Cosciusive,

From the London Pomoracat.

A very practical contribution to the discussion of the eight hours question has been furnished by Mr. William Mather, M. P., in the form of a report upon the result of a year's trial of the "forty-eight hours week" at the Salford Iron Works of Mather & Platt Limited. The firm employs about 1,200 men, who are engaged in various branches of the engineer-ing and machinery trades, and being anxious. as Mr. Mather puts it, "to devise some plan by which the hours of labor could be shortened without any reduction of wages," they took their workmen into counsel with them, with the result that in February of last year it was arranged "that the works would, by the stopping of the two hours before breakfast, run fortyeight instead of fifty three hours per week at the same rate of wages." At the same time, an understanding was arrived at with the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, who undertook that during the year in which the experiment was to be tried no demand for a reduction of hours should be made upon other employers. and the practical arrangements for carrying out the scheme appear to have been settled in consultation with the officials of that society. The workmen, moreover, were given clearly to understand, that without some compensation being afforded by them in the shape of "greater punctuality and increased energy and interest during the shorter hours," it would be impossible to make a success of the new system, while "an earnest appeal" was made "to the fore-men in the various departments to exercise foresight and vigilance steadily throughout the year in forwarding the work from process to process, to furnish materials well in advance, and to provide such simple facilities and workshop conveniences (not new tools) as might be suggested by the men, especially the plecework men, from time to time."

Such were the conditions under which the experiment was instituted, and, in carrying it out a special feature was that no overtime whatever was worked, except for breakdowns and repairs, extra men being employed, on the double shift plan, to meet extra pressure of work. And rassing now to the results of the

double shift plan, to meet extra pressure of work. And rassing now to the results of the year's trial, it will be best to leave Mr. Mather to speak for himself. Here is the gist of him statement:

Wants four.—On making up the books we found that, compering the ratio of wages to turnover in the trial year with the ratio of wages to turnover in the trial year with the ratio of wages to turnover in the trial year with the ratio of wages to turnover of the exact in the trial year selling prices were considerably lower, me actual quantity produced, as considerably lower, me actual quantity produced, as considerably lower, me actual quantity produced, as the selling of the equal infrares of that year considerably lower, me actual quantity produced, as the state of the equal thraves of the large ratio in the same actual to the turnover in the large ratio is have been preparation. In the same ratio is a subject of the part cost, would have shown the actual result as given on the comparison we have made coded decrease. We have given no effects for this lact to the side of the trial year, but have shown the actual result as given on the comparison we have made of the code of the trial year, but have allowed the actual result as given on the comparison we have made of the wages cost to the formour This is conver, shown the actual result as given on the comparison we have subject to the bours. We have had to discover what other advantages and disadvantages made by the Eculus and the greater load of fixed charges on the other have been the subject of comes investigation. We have found a markest secundary in gas and electric lighting, wear and they are a to the subject of the subject of comes investigation, we have examined the increase of the dark thanks, we have had not charges due to interest et piant and macunery, rent and taxes, permanent and of made sharies, being empoyeed hye

From the employers' point of view these results must be regarded as very satisfactory. The piece workers constitute about one-third of the number employed by the firm, and they earned 1.41 per cent, less under the new system than they had been doing under the oid, while the remaining two-thirds of the workmen were receiving the same wares as before. In the aggregate, therefore, there was a saving in the wages bill of one-third of 1.4 per cent, or 0.47 per cent. For this smaller outlay, moreover, a larger amount of work was turned out, while the savings in working expenses consequent upon the shortening of the working hours were equal to a further gain of 0.4 per cent, upon the output, with such results the firm, as we have said, have every reason to be satisfied. Obviously, however, the credit for them is not wholly due to the reduction of working hours. Some part of it at least must be attributed to the better organization enjoined upon the foremen in the various departments, and to the additional facilities afforded to the piece workers to enable them to increase their output. It is probably contractions working hours. Some part of it at least must be attributed to the better organization enjoined upon the foremen in the various departments, and to the additional facilities afforded to the piece workers to enable them to increase their output. It is probably owing to the gradual provision of these facilities that efficiency of the piece workers increased as the year progressed, and in any case it is evident that when comparison is made with the results under the litty-three hours' system, some allowance must be made for these improvements in the working arrangements.

And it has further to be remembered that throughout the trial year all concerned were working with the fervor of apostus of a new cause. The firm naturally wished to make their experiment successful, and did all in their power to further it. They had on their side, too, the pewerful influence of the Amaigamated Society of Engineers, who having in view a propaganda in favor of the eight boars day, were interested in proving its leasibility while the working a special favor of the eight boars day, were interested in proving its leasibility while the working a special effort at the beginning they might secure a permanent future advantage. I nder a general vight hour ayetem however, all these special incentives to increased production would be wanting.

We therefore, cannot go as far as Mr. Mather, who, from the one year's trial, desinces the conclusion that in the forty-eight hours year the most economical production which is ecures the most economical production will have to be forthcoming helore that proposition can be accepted. But assuming the error at their bear. Much more evidence will have to be forthcoming helore that proposition can be accepted. But assuming the error intention of the Legislature will have used in the service of the legislature will have to be forthcoming helore that proposition can be accepted. But assuming the error achieved. "Much more evidence will have not be recoved to employers that being results of the legislature si

Is Br. McG yas Going to Leave U. 1 MINNEAPOLIS, April 1th-It is reported here that Father McGlynn of New York is to be transferred to this city, where he will take charge of the Ascension parish.

CARNEGIE ARMOR PLAYE FRAUDA.

WARRINGTON, April 16.—Secretary Herbert, when asked this morning about certain sensa tional publications regarding wholesale frauds alleged to have been perpetrated in the Car-negle armor furnished to the navy, said it was true that several weeks ago he received a letter from James K. Wallace, a Pittaburgh attorney, offering to put the department in possession of new evidence regarding irregularities at the Wallace that if he had any reliable evidence and would bring it to Washington it would be considered. No reply was received, but a little later extended statements alleging new frauds appeared in print. About a week ago he re-ceived a second letter from Mr. Wallace, in about the same terms as the first one, and he wrote a second reply several days ago, referring to the first and repeating the willingness of the department to examine any profits that might be submitted. No answer to this has been received, and the only information the department has that Wallace is in Washing-ton with his proofs is contained in the news-

department has that Wallace is in Washington with his proofs is contained in the newspapers.

Secretary Herbert still expresses his readiness to consider any properly authenticated
testimony, but he is not prepared to any
without further examination whether he would
consent to sing a contract binding the Government to pay for the proferred information.
Ordinance officers of the navy, while anxious
to secure all possible matter bearing upon the
armor plates, think it significant that such a
great fleurish of trumpets should precede the
reported newly discovered evidence, and dec are that as far as published nothing has
developed that was not contained in the information furnished last year, upon which
Carnegis was fined and upon which the Government paid \$30,000, which was deducted
from the fine. The department showed its
readiness to examine and act upon any evidence that might be produced in the former
instance, and it seemed wholly unnecessary to
try in advance to arouse public sentiment for
the apparent purpose of forcing the department to act. For the past six months, since
the discovery of the plate-doctoring frauds,
the naval ordnance in pectors and experts
have been especially vigitant, and it is inconceivable that further frauds could have occurred.

Lieut, Wilner, who is the senior officer of the

ceivable that further frauds could have occurred.

Lieut. Wilner, who is the senior officer of the
corps of inspectors, is confident that all the
imperfect armor furnished by the Carnegies
has been located and that all work recently
turned out is first class, no is of the opinion
that the large sum of money paid to the informers in the first place has developed an appetite for similar rewards among all the disgruntled ex-employees of the Carnegie works,
and that no difficulty will be experienced in
finding men ready to testify to all sorts of
things. In the mean time the ordnance officers have been reexamining the record of every
single plate that that has been made without
discovering further defects, and the inspection is now so severe that it is practically impossible to impose upon the Government.

# Because of the Delay of H . Trial for Kill.

Ex-Policeman W. Gelhardt of the Brooklyn force, who shot and killed Machinist John E. K. Green in that city on Oct. 20, after discovering that he was intimate with his wife and had failed to keep his promise to discontinue his relations with her, made an attempt to take his own life yesterday afternoon at the house of his brother, Jeweller C. C. Gelbardt. at 1,154 Bedford avenue. At the Coroner's inquest Mrs. Gelhardt appeared as a witness, and confessed to her guilty relations with Green.

confessed to her guilty relations with Green, and also to the fact that Green had threatened her husband. The jury declared the shooting justifiable, but the Grand Jury Indicted Geihardt for manslaughter in the second degree. Two months ago he was released in ball, and, with his twelve-year-old son, has since been living at his brother's house. A few weeks ago his wife disappeared from Brooklyn. This fact worried him considerably, as he expected that she would be the principal witness in his behalf at his trial, which was set down for next month. His continued suspension from police duty, and his dependence on his brother for support, also added to his despondency. Within a few days he exhibited great impatience over the delay in having his case tried, and showed much excitement when conversing with Jerry Wernberg, his lawrer, over the matter. He told Mr. Wernberg that his son would wake him up every night and ask him when the trial was conting off, and that the delay, he cared, would drive him crazy.

every night and that the delay, he seared, would drive him cray.

Yesterday alternoon, when his brother was at lunch, he lay down on a lounge in the back parlor and shot himself in the left breat, in the region of the heart. The hullet struck the left rib and lodged in the fleshy part of the breat, inflicting a painful, but not mortal wound. He was removed to Nt. John's Hospital, and the doctors said he would recover.

## BUICIDE AT HIS COUSINGS.

street, Greenpoint, by severing the jugular ain with a nanknife. He lived with his

vein with a penknife. He lived with his wife at 2.453 Eighth avenue, this eity. His wife's constant illness is supposed to have affected his mind.
Shortly after 7 A. M. yesterday he went to King's house, where he had not been for more than a year. He acted strangely. After being in the house about twenty minutes he asked king to show him his revolver. King replied that he hadn't any. Venable said something in an undertone and then went up stairs. As he did not retorn Mrs. Ring advised her husband to go after him. King found the bathroom door closed. He broked open and found Venable jving over the faithful with his throat cut. In a short time Venable was dead.
Venable was a travelling salesman for the firm of Cassidy & Co. of its Front street, this city, and had been married three times.

#### DISINFECTOR DOWN WITH SMALL-POX Berjamin Tuite Sent to North Brother Island-Sher Cases.

Benjamin Tuite, a disinfector in the Health Department, has been stricken with smallpox. Tuite is 35 years old. lives at 431 East Seventieth street, and has been employed by the Health Department about three years. He contracted the disease while attending to the disinfection of houses where there was smallpox. Tuite was at the Bureau of Contagious Diseases on Sunday morning. He complained of being iii, and went home shortly before noon. Later in the day eruptions began to

noon. Later in the day eruptions began to appear on his body, and one of Dr. Doty's inspectors was sent to see him. He was removed for observation. He developed smallpox yesterday, and was sont to North Brother Island.

Thomas Randall of 754 Seventh avenue, Edward Elsman of 240 East 121st street, James Murphy, who lodged in the National Hotel, Twenty-third street and Third avenue, and a young men named Cunningham, who lived at 1944 Eighth avenue, were sent to hard lifether Island yesterday suffering from small-pox.

#### Arrested for Giring His Customers Shor Weight.

Max Forman, 24 rears old, of 55 Forsyth street, a vender of fruit for Herman Laf of the same address, was held in \$300 for examination in Special Sessions in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning. He was accused of a violation of a corporation ordinance concerning false weights and pleaded not guilty. Forman, who was selling raisins from a large wagen in front of 70 Mulberry street, was arreated at U.SO o'clock vesterday morning by reaced at 0.50 o clock yesterias morning by Policeman Arthur J. Price of the Elizabeth sirect station. The arrest was made upon the complaint of baltator lines to Mulberry street, and Saltator Cords of Brooklyn, who said that they had bought a pound of raisins from Forman and that on weighling them at home they were found to weighlies than three-quarters of a pound. They said Forman would not give them back their money. At the station house the scales were found to be loaded so that they could not balance correctly.

Rachel J. Taylor was the wife of Policeman William & Taylor of the Kingsbridge station and ther have five children and a grandchild. Mr. Taylor while on the force was kept away from home most of the time and during his absence Caleb U. Fowler, who drove a grocery absence Caleb U. Fowler, who drove a grocery wagon for his father made frequent visits to the house. Mr. Taylor sued for an absolute disorce and got it. Fowler's wife, Alice, appeared in that suit as a winces but declared that she did not think that there were any improper relations between her husband and Mrs. Taylor. After the verdict she brought suit against Fowler, naming Mrs. Taylor as the correspondent in the action. The action was tried reserving before Judge Patterson and was not defended. A decree will be given to Mrs. Fowler.

Arthur J. Morgan, Patent Steam Carpes Cleaning Works, 57th at, and Lexington &c., Send for estimate



# Shoes for The Baby

Should be selected with the greatest care, and ought to be soft, light and flexible, that the tender feet so easily compressed and irritated may have the utmost freedom. We have a shoe that meets these requirements, espec-ially made for us of fine tan colored kid-light hand turned soles, 1 to 4, widths B, C, D. Price \$1.00.

We give special care to have well fitting, comfortable, stylish garments of every description for the young. They are of first importance with us. The quality, fit and choice is better than is possible in stores where children are a secondary consideration and the prices are right, too, for the same reason.

# 60-62 West 23d St.

GOT MR. JACORS'S ÉUBLES. And One of the Thieves Now Says the Vic

On St. Patrick's Day a man who said he was Samuel Brown called at the ticket and exchange office of Henry J. Jacobs, at 46 Canal street, and negotiated for the purchase of 600 rubles for a friend of his. Later in the day Brown came back with a man whose name the police do not know. The man offered to give \$375 for 625 rubles. The offer was accepted and Jacobs produced the rubles. At this

and Jacobs produced the rubles. At this point Brown, who had stepped into a back room, called Jacobs. The agent responded, leaving Brown's friend with the rubles. When he returned both were gone. Brown rushed out, saying that he would bring his friend lack, and since then the police have been looking for the two men.

Brown is known to them under the name of Markowitz. His companion is said to be a Russian convict who escaped from the Siberian mines. On Sunday atternoon Brown was arrested at the corner of Bleecker and Green streets by Detectives McCafferty and Frice of the Central Office. He refused to tell where his companion was. He said that they were in partnership with Jacobs in a concern to make counterfeit Russian moner, and that Jacobs had given them the rubles to have dies made. Brown was held for trial in \$2,500 hall yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

#### SISTE : MARY ROSE SUPERIORESA, In Charge of the Sisters of Charity in the

Province of New York. Sister Mary Rose of the Sisters of Charity has been elected Superioress for the province of New York. She will conduct her charge from the convent at Mt. St. Vincent, which is known as the New York Mother House of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul.

Mother Rose, as she is now known, became a member of the community when she was 18 a member of the community when she was 18 years old, thirty-four years ago. Until a year ago, when she became directors at the convent, she was one of the leading teachers. At first she haught in the primary and intermediate departments, but from 1874 to 1883 she had charge of the graduating classes, and until a year ago taught the training school of novices. She is a frail-looking woman, of a somewhatnerwous temperament, and is greatly helowed by the one-thousand and fifty Staters under her and by the one-thousand and fifty Staters. nder her, and by the one hundred and eighty he office of directress, which she has just has not been filled, and she will appoint

MR. BOODY'S OFFICIAL PORTRAIT. He is Unwilling to Have It Painted at Brooklyn's Expense.

Walter Venable Supposed to Have Bran
Crassed by His Wife's Blaces.

Walter Venable, aged 35 years, a son of Thomas P. Venable, a retired naval officer who is at present living in Washington, committed suicide yesterday morning at the home of his cousin, George V. King, at 224 Calyer street, Greenpoint, by severing the jugular

Assistant District Attorney O'Hare moved yesterday in the General Fessions that Anna D. Bellah, formerly a school teacher, who was arrested in February last upon an indictment charging her with inducing J. Cary Carver to charging her with inducing J. Cary Carver to cash a worthless check for \$500 drawn on the Chester National Bank, he released on her own recognizance. Mr. Carver, Mr. O'Hare said, had failed on several occasions to appear in court when the case was called. When a subports server looked for him on Saturday the subperna server learned that he had left the State, Judget owing grantet Mr. O'Hare's motion, and released Mrs. Beliah on her own recognizance.

## A Warrant for as Inventor.

When Mrs. Annie Schirmelater of 308 Broadway, Williamsburgh, was married to Charles Schirmeister, fourteen months ago, he told her that he had an invention which would net him at least \$10,000 a year. He induced her to give him \$1,500 to form a stock company received after that he drew on his wife a resources in order to carry forward his inven-tion. Later in began to heat her. lesisarday morning he demanded \$500 and threatened to kill her. She ran out of the house and at the Lee Avenue Police Court got a warrant against him for assault.

Concy Inland's New Polley Can als. It is said that the members of the Town Board of Gravesend decided resterdar to ap-

Board of Gravesend decided resterday to ap-point as Captain of the Coney Island police force as: Sergeant Charles Granger, formerly of the New York police. The appointment wish be made to-day, Granger is 53 years old, a six-fuoler, and in prime condition. He was retired on haif pay after serving twenty years on the New York force. He also draws a pension for a wound he received in the war while serving in the Eighty-eighth Regiment, heagher's Brigade.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria DUKER GETS 7 YEARS MORE.

HIS SENTENCE NEARLY DOUBLED FOR HIS ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL,

Me Makes Another Attempt, but In Again Overpowered—The Two Privators Who Eccaped Daring His Struggle With Sheriff Begert Traced—Constables in Furenti.

Henry Duker, the colored horse thisf who came so near cutting short the career of Sheriff Bogert of Bergen county in the county jail at Hackensack on Sunday, spent Sunday night in a dungeon, ironed from head to foot, Yesterday morning he was escorted to the Court House by three deputy sheriffs, to one of whom he was handcuffed, and arraigned before Judge Van Alen. The penalty for Duker's crime was fifteen years in the State prison, but Judge Van Alen, when the man was first arraigned before him after being found guilty by a jury, announced that he understood Duker was penitent and desired to reform. He sentenced him accordingly to but eight years. When the Judge read in vesterday morning's papers of Duker's assault on two women and the Sheriff while striving to escape he ordered the negro brought before im again. When Duxer was rearraigned, he

looked sullen but said nothing.
"Duker," said the Judge, "elemency was exercised in your case because it was believed that you desired to reform. Your conduct you terday shows that you never had any such in tention. You let two other prisoners escape, and besides assaulting two women, almos murdered the Sheriff of the county. I have reconsidered my first sentence and now re-sentence you to fifteen years in the State

Duker said not a word as he was led away. but there was a look on his face which bein charge. Constable Post, who was handcuffed to the prisoner did not notice the looks the prisoner gave him, and was, in consequence, taken completely by surprise when, as he was leading him back to the cell, Duker suddenly made a desperate effort to break

awar. The nagro pulled vanked and tora at the handcuff, and finding this of no avail started down the corridor on a run, dragging the con stable after him. When he reached the end of

down the corridor on a run, dragging the constable after him. When he reached the end of the corridor he set on the constable and a desperate fight ensued. It might have gone hard with rost had not the other constables hard the noise of the struggle and gone to his assistance. After being satellued the negrowas income securely and locked up in the dark ceil. He will be taken to Trenton to-law. At the expiration of his sentence for horse stealing, two other charges will be preferred against buker, one for attempted tail breaking and the other for assault on the bheriff.

I toder the direction of sheriff Bogert a vigiliant search is being conducted for August tradoka and Morris Nephens, the two other prisoners who escaped while Juker was fighting with the bheriff. Two State detertives, assisted by a dozen or more deputy sheriffs and the constabulary of the entire surrounding country are searching for the men and, although they have traced them to half a dozen different piaces, they had not succeeded in catching them up to a late hour last night. Accurate descriptions of the men have been sent all around the country and to all the large cities within three hundred miles of hackensack. All of the highways leading to Jersy City, Hoboken, Newark, Fort Lee and Weehnwken, and all of the terries to this city, as well as the railroad stations, are being watched by deputy sheriffs who are connected with the prison and will know the men just as soon as they lay eye on hem.

After the men left the prison, it has been learned, they crossed the Harkensack kilver and made for Englewood. A hundred armed men searched from one end of inattown to the other on Sunday night and yesterday morning, but they could get no trace of the fleeing prisoners. Sheriff Bogert was of the opinish that the two men separated after crossing the rice, but succeeded in the large of the bind a fence and drinking whinkey fr

Sheriff by this time."

When the men saw Bogart they sprang up and started to run. He paid no attention to them, by went on his way. When they saw that he was not going to interfere with them they see uned their seats on the grass. From the description of them given by Bogart there is no doubt that they were the escaped prison-Schraalenburgh is only about five miles from A resolution was recently adopted by the Brookian Board of Aldermen appropriating \$750 for the purpose of having the portrait of ex-Mayor David A. Boody painted for preservation in the common touncil chamber, along side those of his predecessors. Mr. Boody has notified (ity Works Commissioner Adams that ha will not all for this nortrait on the ground that, although a time-honored custom, the expenditure of public money for such a perpose is unauthorized by law.

The friends of Mr. Boody hope to see his picture in the gallery of Mayors some day, and, if necessary, they will raise the money for the purpose.

Hard Work Getting a Jury to Try Dr. Meyer.

Bard Work Gruing a Jury to Try Br. Meyer.

The trial of Dr. Henry Meyer for the poisoning of Ludwig Brandt was resumed resterday morning before Recorder Smyth in Part II of the General Sessions. A fresh panel of 100 talesmen was on hand, the other having been ethausted on Fridar, when the court adjourned after selecting only two Buyors. The work of tryng to secure the recogning ten men was prouptly begun, but it was not until the afternoon that jury? No. 3 was sworn in. He is Jahob C. Norhood, a restaurant keeper at 416 East Twentvelting at restaurant keeper at 416 East Twentvelting at the first of the new basel had been exhausted and only one jury selected. Arthur C. Neribner, the publisher, and Berney Biglind did not answer to their names and were fined \$100 cach.

A Classe to Go to Wasi Poister Assapelts.

Congressman Quigg of the Fourteenth district is entitled to appoint a cadet at West thirty days, and Mr. Quigg has decided to have a competitive examination, which will be conducted by ex-fresident flunt of the Board of Education, hyother Baidwin of the Manhattan College, and Profs. James Godwis. Henry W. Jameson, and James Lee. The examination will take place on Naturday. April 2N at trammar behool Mr. Seventy seventh attest and Amsterdam avenue, at U. 30 A. M. Candidales should forward their applications to Mr. Heliah.

Assistant District Attorney O'Hare moved yesterday in the General Sessions that Anna yesteday in the General Sessions that Anna yesteday in the General Sessions that Anna

Hackensack if they have to carry them back

## Cupt, Lauge Made Inspector,

The Jersey City Police Commissioners yes torday detailed Capt. William H. Lange of the Fore place station to headquarters as Inspector to take the place of Chief Murphy, who is now in charge of the department, bergeant now in charge of the department, bergeant Cox was placed in charge of the precinct and will probably be appointed Captain.

Detective George Bouglas, who was dismused in 1886 for refusing in wear a uniform, was reinstated and ordered to wear a uniform, its reinstatement was the result of four years of il ignation. Douglas is now suing for his salary from the time of his dismissal. With interest it amounts to about \$5,000.

The public coach Tempest made its second round trip from the Hotel Brunswick to the Country Club at West Chester yesterday. The start was made tromptly at 11 o'clock, and the coach drew up again at the Erunswick but a few minutes behind the scheduled time 5; o'clock. The tassengers were Frances Watson, who had the tox soil; George de Forest trant, J. t. Fallensbee, John W. A. Davis, W. h. Hurst Robert W. Stuart, F. Hopkinson Smith, Charles Custer, Elen Wright, and De Forest Manice.

the Property to P.rt. How. At restorday's meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission a letter was read from Ferdinand

Fish, who offered to sell the city the property. thit 102, and 146 Park row at a reasonable price. The city owns the property numbered 54, 86, and 58 fark row, which the sinking Fund Commission has decided to give to the Pire Department. The Comptroller was authorized to open negotiation with Mr. Fian for the purchase of the property.

Lingered Too Long Over Hor Bivores. Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court has refused to sign the decree of divorce in favor of Augusta T. Crane from her husband. William Adjusted it that the action her natural william the trial of the action before Judge Patterson was asked to sign the decree. The Judge says he doesn't knew what may have happened since then. If, however, another trial is desired it may be appead for.



## KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live bet-ter than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasure to the tests, the refreshing and truly

ant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect lax-ative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kid-neys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from

every objectionable substance. Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug-gists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is man-ufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

THEY LIVED TOGETHER TWO MONTHS. Mrs. Mary Johnson Steen for a Separation from Her Hunband.

POUGHERPSIE, April 16.-The suit of Mrs. Mary Johnson, formerly Mrs. Mary Brazier of Poughkeepsie, to secure a separation from her husband, Arthur Johnson of New York city, will come before Judge Gaynor for trial at a special term to be held in this city on April 20. The couple are each 60 years of age, and were married in New York on June 5, 1883. Mrs. has a mill in Poughkeepsle. She has been a widow since 1880, and prior to that time lived

has a mill in Poughkeepsle. She has been a widow since 1889, and prior to that time lived in Poughkeepsie for many years. The couple only lived together from June 5, 1883, until Aug. 7 of the same year, when Mr. Johnson left her and went to New York. Mrs. Johnson alleges in her complaint that he shoudoned ner. The defendant owns property at 168 and 170 1034 street. New York, which is said to be worth \$52,088, and is mortgaged for \$53,080, Judge Brown has refused to allow Mrs. Johnson's any alimony, but awarded \$50,000 her counsel, Heermance & Arnold of this city, Mr. Johnson's attorney is J. H. Regan of 145 Nassau street, New York.

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Mrs. Johnson's attorney is J. H. Regan of 145 Nassau street, New York.

Mrs. Johnson's former husband was James Brazier, a Captain on a Sound steamer for a number of years. He died on Dec. 29, 1880, at his home in this city. His wife was appointed administratrix of his estate, which was valued at 50,884, Her appointment, was opposed by Thomas Brazier, at the time of her marriage in 1878, was the wife of Thomas G. H. Williamson, once a stocking manufacturer in Foughkeepsie, with whom she was alleged to have lived for saveral years, and to have borne him two children. Mrs. Brazier cans, and to have borne him two children. Mrs. Brazier cans, and to have borne him two children when she was the lawful wife of Capt James Brazier, and that there was no proof that she had ever been married before she was married to him. Her appointment as administratrix was confirmed. was confirmed

K. OF 1. HAYES'S GAS PROCESA.

South Amboy to Celebrate Its Illumination by Ita Ments. South Ambor, N. J., April 16.-There is to be a public celebration here on Friday night over the introduction of gas in the borough. The originator of the new means of illumination was John W. Hares of New Brunswick, Secretary of the National Enights of Labor, who has an office in Philadelphia. Several local friends as office in Philadelphia. Several local friends secured takers for nuch of the stock. Hayes has not become an incorporator of a private has and power enterprise, with a capital of Second and a charter issued by the Governor of Fennsylvania. Daniel J. Hayes, a worther of General Secretary Hayes, owns fifty shares of the stock. Hayes is a clerk in the general the stock. Haves is a clerk in the g-neral office and draws \$15 a week, and a daughter of Uriah Stephens, the founder of the order, was removed, it is reported, to give him this

J. W. Hayes's scheme to float his gas enterprises is it is said to get towairights by giving away \$25,000 of the capital, and this course he is believed to have pursued here. He tells investors that he has a process by which good gas can be made for from 15 to 25 cents a thousand cubic feet, thus affording a large profit.

## The Killing of Cap', Hedberg.

CHICAGO, April 16.-Lieut. James A. Maney of the Fifteenth United States Infantry was placed on trial to-day before Judge Grosscup in the United States Circuit Court for the murder at Fort Sheridan of Capt. Alfred Hedberg of the same regiment. District Attorney Milehrist and Judge Hand appear for the United States, and William S. Forrest and Frank Plair for the defendant. It is expected that the old feud existing between Lieut. Maney and Capt. Helberg will be exposed by the defence to show that Maney had reason to expect violence from Hedberg. The troubles at Fort Buford, N. D. and Fort Wingste, N. M., in both of which Capt. Hedberg suffered disgrace, and Lieut. Maney is said to have been active, will be presented by the United States first. This is the sixth investigation into the killing of Lapt. Hedberg. Should this jury fall to convict Maney, he will be court martialed. der at Fort Sheridan of Capt. Alfred Hedberg

## Hard Winter in Icoland,

Groversten Mass. April 16 - The first name of the Iceland fleet this season arrived to-day in a letter from Capt. Andrew McKenzie of the schooner Maggie F. McKenzie, dated at Dyreford Island, March 20. The winter at the island has been very severs. There has not been much freet but it has been very stormy with heavy falls of snow. There is a great deal of slokness on the island. Typhold fever and measles are ranting at Isselect, and a great many are dying. The farmers report many cattle dying for want of foud.

There are no whaters litting out there yet, but a vessel is fitting for transing with dories, the first one to engage in this business from Iceland. Dyrefjord Island, March 20. The winter at

## Litted at a Heales.

NASHVILLE, April 16.-A fatal accident on curred at Huntington. Tenn. last night, where party of schoolboys attempted to haze a new student. The plan was to take the victim to the woods and frighten him with pistols fired from ambusi. One of the shots struck a young man named H. T. Harper, who was passing along the road at the time, inflicting a wound from which he died in a few hours.

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